

Supplementary Digital Content 5. Excluded studies of interest

Authors & Year	Title	Primary reason for exclusion
Aiolfi et al. 2018	Intracranial Pressure Monitoring in Severe Blunt Head Trauma: Does the Type of Monitoring Device Matter?	Comparator was monitor device type among monitored patients; overlapping TQIP device-subset analysis rather than ICP-monitored versus unmonitored comparison.
Banik et al. 2019	Intracranial Pressure Monitoring in Children with Severe Traumatic Brain Injury	Paediatric cohort only.
Beach et al. 2025	The Impact of a Protocolization Approach to Increase the Use of and Timeliness to Intracranial Pressure Monitoring in Patients With Severe Traumatic Brain Injury at a Level 1 Trauma Center	Assessed protocolisation and timeliness of ICP monitor placement rather than outcomes in ICP-monitored versus unmonitored patients.
Dolmans et al. 2023	External Ventricular Drains versus Intraparenchymal Pressure Monitors in Moderate to Severe Traumatic Brain Injury	Comparator was monitor device type (EVD vs IPM), not ICP-monitored versus unmonitored patients.
Greil et al. 2025	External Ventricular Drain Versus Intraparenchymal Pressure Monitor in Severe Traumatic Brain Injury: A TRACK-TBI Study	Comparator was monitor device type (EVD vs IPM), not ICP-monitored versus unmonitored patients.
Kim et al. 2014	Significance of Intracranial Pressure Monitoring after Early Decompressive Craniectomy in Patients with Severe Traumatic Brain Injury	Restricted to patients undergoing early decompressive craniectomy; evaluated postoperative ICP monitoring within a surgical subset rather than an unselected severe TBI cohort.
Li et al. 2025	Impact of Intracranial Pressure Monitoring on Six-month Neurologic Outcomes in Severe Traumatic Brain Injury: A Retrospective Cohort Study	Restricted to adults with severe TBI undergoing primary decompressive craniectomy; evaluated postoperative ICP monitoring within a surgical subset rather than an unselected severe TBI cohort.
Mauritz et al. 2007	Severe Traumatic Brain Injury in Austria IV: Intensive Care Management	Did not provide the monitored versus unmonitored comparative outcome structure required for the review's primary analyses.
Moyer et al. 2023	Impact of early external ventricular drainage on functional outcome after traumatic brain injury: a bicentric retrospective cohort analysis	Comparator was timing of EVD insertion among patients who all received EVD, rather than ICP-monitored versus unmonitored patients.
Piccinini et al. 2017	Intracranial pressure monitoring after primary decompressive craniectomy in traumatic brain injury: a clinical study	Restricted to patients undergoing primary decompressive craniectomy; evaluated postoperative ICP monitoring within a surgical subset rather than an unselected severe TBI cohort.
Shibahashi et al. 2024	Intracranial Pressure Monitoring in Children With Severe Traumatic Brain Injury	Paediatric cohort only.
Thompson et al. 2008	Evaluation of the Effect of Intensity of Care on Mortality After Traumatic Brain Injury	Wrong primary question; evaluated intensity of care and likelihood of receiving ICP monitoring rather than comparative outcomes for ICP-monitored versus unmonitored patients.

NB: This table includes full-text articles considered potentially relevant during screening but excluded from the final review. Only studies not included in Table 1 are listed. Where multiple exclusion reasons applied, the primary reason for exclusion is shown.

Abbreviations: EVD, external ventricular drain; ICP, intracranial pressure; ICPm, intracranial pressure monitoring; IPM, intraparenchymal pressure monitor; TBI, traumatic brain injury; TQIP, Trauma Quality Improvement Program.

